

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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 THE BARRE DAILY TIMES, INC.
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They are walking Turkey on the Tigris.

Do we need to be prepared? Why ask now?

Always keep in mind the March meeting next Tuesday.

Don't fasten all the blame on Zimmermann—he simply represented the Prussian system.

If we don't know who our national friends are, we have been introduced to our national enemies.

If Wilson would be more frank with his associates in government, perhaps they might be more frank with him.

Even W. J. B. inclines to believe that he would favor war if he were to be bombed and then shot full of holes.

Score one, two, three for the Associated Press. There is nothing like this news gathering organization to dig up the facts.

Unless some untoward event occurs, the inauguration at Washington will be one of the quietest events of the kind on record.

We guess that about the time Germany et al begin to take Texas, New Mexico and Arizona from us we will fight and fight hard.

Released from his academic duties, Prof. Appellmann must find time hanging rather heavily on his hands in Burlington. Or is he busy?

We are waiting to hear some striking news from the French lines in western Europe. The news cannot be long delayed, we feel sure.

There is fresh assurance that Von Bernstorff on the other side of the ocean is more pleasing to the United States than Von Bernstorff on this side. To be more explicit, it is good riddance.

There ought to be a little more explicit information about that "rat-infested dungeon" in the Brattleboro retreat. The people of Vermont are left in some confusion of mind about the place.

It speaks well for the professional care given the patients that out of 134 cases of scarlet fever in Rutland there has not been a single death. The freedom from deaths is one of the bright features of the epidemic which is now coming to a close.

The president of the United States should not treat the people of the United States under the theory that what they don't know won't hurt them. The people did not put him in the executive chair to be the whole government of the United States.

It is strange indeed that the prices of food products dropped in Boston markets most suddenly during the present week notwithstanding the fact that there could not have been any increase in the supply because it is the off-harvest season. A reduced price means either a lesser demand or a considerably increased quantity offered for sale. There could scarcely be any lesser demand for food. Hence the suspicion fastens itself even more securely that manipulators have been holding up the supply in many instances.

THE ZIMMERMANN INSTRUCTIONS.

The more one studies the Zimmermann instructions to the German minister, Von Eckhardt, at Mexico City, the more one is struck by the ineptitude of the whole proposal. It seems more like schoolboy machination than the particular brand of deep-laid intrigue which is generally credited to the German mind. There is scarcely any finesse in the proposition, and on the other hand there is an almost ridiculous display of ignorance about the people with which Germany proposed to deal in settling with the United States in the event of the Washington government declaring war on Germany. The German plot, if such the arrangement could be styled, was correct in taking into consideration the spirit of enmity which Mexican people feel toward the United States, and it also displayed an appreciation of the Mexican cupidity to get back at the United States through the seizure of present American territory. That much is granted to the framers of the Berlin proposition. However, in the same connection, the so-called plotters failed to give due consideration to the fact that Mexico, despite the common feeling of antipathy to the United States, is nevertheless a house divided against itself and that in a campaign of aggression, even against so unpopular a nation as the United States, there would be a serious lack of cohesion between the present hostile elements in Mexico. The German mind failed to realize that one Mexican faction could not live without distrust of the other faction and that the inevitable result of a Mexican invasion of the United States would be not only a scattering of effort but, most likely, a serious lack of unity. In other words, the Carranza faction would be attacking

the Villa faction, or vice versa, before any appreciable progress could be made against the United States. If Mexico herself should be invaded the hostile factions might for the time-being join in a common effort to repel the invader; but they never would remain joined for very long in a campaign on foreign soil. Therefore, Mexico's ability to strike a serious blow against the United States would be negligible on land as well as on the sea. The so-called German plot was therein most crude.

As for Japan's proposed participation in a war against the United States, the plot is even more inept because it suggests nothing for Japan and does not give sufficient weight to the close relations of Great Britain and Japan outside of the present alliance of the entente powers. It has been said, and probably with a large element of truth, that Japan would think twice before going contrary to the wishes of Great Britain; and, of course, it would be attempting to defeat Great Britain's fondest aspiration were Japan to do anything that would jeopardize Great Britain's prospects of subduing Prussianism. Moreover, the German proposal gives no credit to the national honor of Japan, a nation which is a party to a solemn obligation in the present great conflict. Much as Japan would like to humble the United States, she nevertheless would probably demand some different pretext for withdrawing from her present allies and for making war on the United States.

So, taken all in all, the Zimmermann instructions assume more and more the aspects of a wild, immaturely considered plan of deliverance, seized upon much as a drowning man grasps at a straw. At the same time one cannot fail to take cognizance of the purpose that must lie back of even such a wild proposal.

CURRENT COMMENT

Where the Timidity Is.

Most remarkable of all of the curious mental contortions in President Wilson's last address to Congress was the fashion in which he upbraided our ships for "timidly keeping to their home ports" and then in the next breath proceeded to excuse, almost to justify, the German government for its overt act in sinking the Lyman M. Law.

If the destruction of this Yankee schooner, carrying a cargo of non-contraband lemon box shooks to Italy, was not an overt act none can be committed. Before the Law's bottom was bombed out her stores were pillaged at the U-boat commander's order. If the Law had been crowded to the rails with American citizens when she went down the crime of murder could only have been added to a direct act of warfare against the United States.

As Mr. Wilson says, "it would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers." And by extenuating the sinking of the Law he has himself invited frightfulness to do its worst. The "timidity" which not only holds up American shipping, but also menaces the country, is located in Washington, not in our steamship offices.—New York Evening Sun.

JINGLES AND JESTS

An Alluring P. S.

A widower who was married recently for the third time, and whose bride had been married once before, wrote across the bottom of the wedding invitation: "Be sure and come; this is no amateur performance."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Not an Expert.

"Your father ain't a real doctor yet." "Yes, he is." "Nope. He's just practicing medicine. I heard him say so himself."—Irish World.

On Easy Street.

"Father, what do they mean by gentlemen farmers?" "Gentlemen farmers, my son, are farmers who seldom raise anything except their hats."—Irish World.

Don't Tell All You Know.

The little daughter of the hostess looked long and inquiringly at the guest whom she had been told was a very learned man and a professor. During a lull in the conversation she spoke up. "What do you do in college, please, sir?" "I am a professor, my dear," was the reply. "I impart my knowledge to the students."

Castleton Normal School.

At present there are eighty students in attendance. A Bird club has been organized and under the leadership of Miss Ferrin and Mr. Chaffee has already taken several walks. As spring approaches these walks will be more largely attended. All the cooking done in the domestic science classes, which are in the charge of Miss Pearl Townsend, is served in the dining room of the dormitory at dinner and supper. Four days each week these classes cook part of each of these two meals. At present soups, vegetables, cakes, pies and other desserts are served. The A1 division, under Mr. Chaffee, took another field trip this week for the purpose of identifying different kinds of trees.

WEAK, AILING CHILD

Made Strong by Delicious Vinol

Lakeport, N. H.—"Our little girl 8 years of age was in a debilitated, run-down condition and had a stubborn cough so she was weak and ailing all the time. Nothing helped her until we tried Vinol. Then her appetite increased and she is strong and well, and I wish other parents of weak, delicate children would try Vinol."—Geo. A. Collins.

This is because Vinol contains the tissue building, strengthening elements of beef and cod liver peptones, iron and manganese peptones, and glycerophosphates which a weak and ailing system needs. The Red Cross Pharmacy, Floyd G. Russell, Prop., Barre, also at the leading drug store in all Vermont towns.—Adv.



To the man hunting for a

Bargain in Overcoats

here's a chance to pot a good one.

Medium weights—right for now.

These are little out of style, very short cut, good quality goods. Just the coat for driving or to wear to work. Coats that sold from \$8 to \$20, in sizes 34 to 40.

\$4.75 each

Fur Coats, only a few. Some we've rented, all in very good condition, \$10.00 each. These are shown in our window.

The new Hats, Neckwear, Shirts, Caps, Gloves, etc., are here. Come in and take a peep at them.



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This is the time when you need rubbers.

Don't get your feet wet, as it might cost you more than a pair of rubbers.

We have a complete line to fit all styles of shoes.

Our rubbers are all first quality, and we stand back of every pair.

Nice line of Rubber Boots.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

MIDDLESEX

Mr. and Mrs. George Miles Honored on 28th Anniversary.

A good number were present at the farmers' meeting held in grange hall Wednesday evening and the sum of \$16 was realized by the grange from the sale of lunch boxes. The occasion being the 28th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. George Miles, both members of the grange, a pleasant surprise was awaiting them in a purse of money which was presented them as a token of good will and esteem.

Harold Hayes has received the appointment of mail carrier on Waitsfield R. F. D. route to take effect March 12.

Mrs. Jennie Jacobs of East Montpelier came Wednesday to visit her sister, Mrs. F. B. Miles, who is ill with grip.

Among those ill with measles are Mrs. George Hayes, Avis Turner, Earl Dow and Everett Ryan.

Mrs. H. B. Nichols, who has been confined to the house the past 10 days with an abscess, is improving.

H. B. Chapin is on the sick list.

WATERBURY

At the Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday, the pastor, Rev. Verne L. Smith, preaches both morning and evening. In the evening the first of a series of three subjects will be discussed, "Who is

Saved? "Do You Believe in Hell?" and "What Is It to Be a Christian?"

At the Congregational church the pastor, Rev. William L. Boicourt, has for his sermon topic, "No Mercy for a Down and Out." In the evening at 7 o'clock meeting there will be a set of slides on "The American Indian, and What Congregationalists Are Doing for Them." The Woman's Missionary society of this church meets Wednesday, March 7, with Mrs. Myron Graves, "Children of the Southern Mountains" is the subject.

John Barber, who had the misfortune to fall and break his hip about four months ago, has recovered so that he is able to walk to the postoffice.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Huntley of Bolton were guests Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Palmer.

The Brighton Corner society had an enjoyable meeting with Mrs. E. H. Whaley Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Whaley and Mrs. Demerit were hostesses. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Walter Irish.

Who Will Claim Them?

Letters remaining unclaimed for at the Barre postoffice for the week ending March 1 are:

Men—Albert Cutler, Alexander Ewen, Alfred Miller, S. J. Penano, Will Turney, John Weller.

Women—Florence E. Albert, Flora Boucher, Mrs. Nellie E. LeClair, Mrs. Jack Mills.

Remember the date. When? Tuesday, March 6. Where? Baptist church. What? Calendar supper.—adv.

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS.

Ex-Gov. Gates Opposed Bonding for Roads—Labor Against Compulsory Militia.

Ex-Gov. Charles W. Gates objected to the proposed law to bond the state for \$500,000 to build highways when the McClellan bill was brought before the committee at the Senate Chamber last evening. Gov. Gates said that when a method of bonding could be discovered whereby roads could be built and maintained at less cost than under our present system and without imposing burdensome taxation upon the people, he would vote for it, but until that day came, he was in favor of the present law. Under this system said Mr. Gates, towns and states share alike the cost of road building, the money is raised every year, the people do not feel it and every one is interested alike in the one project. He also referred to the fact that in Massachusetts, where the bond system is in use, the cost of road maintenance is more than \$1,000 per mile. Vermont has not nearly as high a road value per mile as the states which are now bonding to build roads.

Max L. Powell of Burlington thought that much of the former governor's opposition to the bill was due to his sentimental dislike of the word "bond." He declared that the state must have more money than it is now devoting to roads to maintain our present roads and where could the money be obtained to build more permanent ones, unless it was obtained through bonding? Furthermore, he maintained, the burden of taxation would be less under the bond method because much of it would be paid by future generations. To this Governor Gates replied that all generations had their own problems.

Representative James W. Lawson of Barre Town presented four petitions with a total of 378 signatures against the passage of the draft bill at the public hearing on this bill before the military affairs committee. The bill authorizes the governor to draft unmarried men between the ages of 16 and 25 years, under certain conditions, for service in the National Guard. The bill was also strenuously opposed by five representatives of the Vermont branch of the American Federation of Labor from Barre. Rev. W. S. Canfield of Woodstock also opposed the bill and said that if he had a son, he should go to jail before he should enlist.

The labor representatives were opposed, as was Mr. Canfield, to the entire theory of compulsory military training, but particularly disliked the clause providing for a \$300 penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of the bill. They argued that this was favoring the rich. Besides contributing his remark about a son's enlistment, Mr. Canfield charged that all of the larger newspapers were controlled by some interests which wanted war for selfish reasons, and were manufacturing some, and suppressing other war news. A diabolical armor trust also loomed large in his remarks.

Proceeding on the theory that his bill providing for a yearly state-wide referendum on the question of granting licenses would make Vermont dry, Senator Morse argued at a public hearing of the temperance committee that economic conditions had so changed that the legislature would even be justified in passing a "bone-dry" state law. The bill was also favored by Superintendent Smith of the Vermont Anti-Saloon League, Rev. L. O. Sherburne of Montpelier and Representative Dwinell of Calais.

SAW PATIENTS ABUSED.

Mrs. Anna E. Parker Testified About Brattleboro Retreat.

Mrs. Anna E. Parker of Rutland, who was for six years a patient in the Brattleboro Retreat, stated at the investigation of the Retreat yesterday in Montpelier that she had seen patients ill-treated and had been misused herself when she first went there. She had been put in a straight-jacket, tied tightly to her bed and left there all night. She also testified that attendants with their knees rammed the patients in the stom-

Burning Holes in Your Pocket

You say that you cannot keep money because it burns a hole in your pocket. When you have it, you spend it. But why allow your generosity to work you misery afterward? If you put your money in the Bank, it will not burn a hole there. IT WILL INCREASE AND EARN FOR YOU. This Bank cordially invites your patronage.

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ach. When pressed for further particular instances of abuse, the witness at first hesitated and then refused to answer, very evidently from fear. She was assured that she might testify freely, but did not do so. The woman denied that anyone from the retreat had talked with her regarding her testimony.

Charles E. Ray of Brandon was a patient at the retreat from March 1, 1906, until July, 1910, and remained there four years more as an office employee. He told of seeing an attendant named Ernest Omara knock a patient down and jump on his chest. He had also seen patients knocked down and kicked around. The witness said that the food was very poor. He also testified that he had seen the night watchman, Hills, intoxicated several times.

Frank D. Bowker of St. Johnsbury, who for a month in 1915 was a voluntary patient at the retreat, said that he had broken all the rules of the institution and could always fix things so that he could get in at night whatever hour he wished. He was there simply for re-

cuperation and Dr. Lawton gave him case no attention at all, in fact he only consulted a physician once or twice during his stay.

The biennial report of the Retreat issued June 30, 1916, shows a deficit of \$8,825.84, which is stated to be \$2,000 more than the year before. The report stated that the retreat has no endowment or funds but is wholly dependent upon income derived from support of state and private patients.

The steadily advancing cost of provisions and higher wages for employees are said to be contributing causes for the deficit, which will probably increase rather than diminish.

VIOLETS

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 \$1.00 PER BUNCH, SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

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 GEORGE B. CHASE, Florist
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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

BARRE SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.

MARCH 1, 1917

ASSETS	
Real estate loans	\$999,626.98
Other loans	608,426.86
Bonds and investments	109,071.97
Real estate	33,413.76
Fixture account	15,313.09
Funds on hand and in banks	77,589.28
Total	\$1,843,441.94
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	55,000.00
Trust guarantee fund	6,000.00
Undivided profits	4,516.01
Dividend No. 24 (8 per cent.)	4,000.00
Deposits	1,723,925.93
Total	\$1,843,441.94

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Cigar Special

4 Humanas for 25c

The Humanas is a 10 cent Hauana

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Kodaks and Brownie Cameras
 75c---\$66.00

One for every purse. The magazine Kodakery free with every Kodak or Brownie bought of us. Let us develop your films.

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